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MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder. direction of the most popular Objections gainst Missions to the Heathen.

power be expected, that the avoremies of Christ will lend their aid to the doctrines of his Gospel. But, his professed friends, we may expoperation and friendly aid, in carnto effect his last and most benevoammand, to " preach the gospel to

are those who feel no interest ause of missions, and yet feel deephe temporal woes of men. They anch for the arts and improvements day, and by their attachment to soand is attendant blessings, they masampathy and love, which only pleextended, and this earth would some a Paradise. But when the inissions is proposed to them, they blinguage of an English states Aganism is as good for the heathen identity is for us." It is in vain to ten to the spiritual blessings which m in consequence of the Gospel, or on them the value of the soul, the edapostles or the instructions of or. Let such as cannot be influthese arguments, look at the ef-Christianity on the temporal hapmen. Says a celebrated writer, whole range of pagan antiquity, es can be found of a single asylum oppressed, a single alms house, or itution for the relief of the indifailicted, the belpless orphan and widow; but Christianity would world with such establishments." serit prevails, institutions are formhe relief of almost every species

at the condition of females in heauntries. Even those nations, who pride and ornament of the heathen sentenced the female to the solitainement of her own house, countunworthy and incapable of any enjoyment than what she found in nce to the rash commands of a warashand. In every country where unity is unknown, females are kept most abject state. There are few m so much civilized as the inhabi-Ceylon. And yet our Missionaries whithe higher ranks of women are mind at home and can neither or une; and the lower ranks are Wemployed in carrying burdens. common thing for mothers who nature the same affection for ldren as our mothers have, to exeir infants in the air, till they fall o the vulture and the hawk. When onary in South America was rea married woman of good charac following the custom of destroying nfants, she answered with tears, " I God, father, I wish to God.that my had by my death, prevented the dislendure, & have yet to endure as live! Consider, father, our deploindition. Our husbands go to hunt & themselves no farther: we are draggwith one infant at the breast, & anabasket. They return in the evenlost any burden; we return with the of our children; and though tired elong march, are not permitted to at must labour the whole night in smaize for them. They draw us lair and tread as under foot. And we we to comfort us under slavery an end? A young wife is brought who is permitted to abuse us tchildren, because we are no longrded. Can human nature endure ranny? .What kindness can we our female children equal to that ving them from such oppression, ter, a thousand times than death? hin, would to God my mother had inder ground the moment I was Could the females of our country, shold the cruel slavery of their gan lands," they would need no gument in favour of missions. ere no other object to be answerissions but to raise this injured Trace from their degraded state, them from the extreme sufferare called to endure in the preeven then the motive to missions of infinite weight. But the hapsof christianity do not end here. nation where it prevails, it mee condition and exalts the chaman. It improves the condition or by restraining the power of and it infuses into the breasts of sympathy for the woes of othdoes so much for this life, what for the life to come. But of its he souts of men we say nothing. icial effects already enumeratcient to command the approbaforth the exertions, not only

I Missions compared with other Expenses. pense of missions has been urg-England and in this country, as gerable objection. There are in our country, enlightened on ct, but religion, who believe missionary spirit of our times The expense of missions is

stian, but of every man who

ire for the happiness of others.

greater than can be supported." When the honor and reputation of a country are in danger, then a million, or ten millions, or a hundred millions of dollars with ten housand lives, can all be sacrified, and in such a war consists the essence of national glory. But one hundreth or one thousandth part this cam, paid to purchase the word of life for our heathen neighbors, this will ruin our country! Those who have the most to say against missions, on account of their expense, feel little anxiety on account of the immoral habits of our times .- They feel little anxiety that fifteen millions of dollars should be annually paid to intoxicate the souls as well as the bodies of men, and drown them both in temporal and eternal ruin. They feel little anxiety that fifteen millions more should be annually paid for unnecessary ornament and an equal sum in the luxuries of the table.-For all this, making an annual expense of nearly fifty millions, they feel little anxiety: but when one hundred thousand dollars are paid to rescue a nation from the horrors of paganism, then they tremble for their country. Were it necessary, we might proceed to shew that the spirit of missions may be greatly increased, and still not diminish the wealth of our nation. The spirit of missions is a spirit of industry; and we have no fear of being contradicted when we assert that no nation was ever impoverished by her bene-

Disposition of the Heathen towards the Missionaries.

It has been objected that missionaries awaken the suspicion and enmity of the heathen. But is it so? Do missionaries make enemies? How was it then, that when the East India Company wished to treat with Hyder Ali, they could find no one in whom that chief could confide, but the missionary, Swartz? And how is it that pagans will so frequently resort to the missionary in times of distress and danger, if they count nim their enemy? And yet this is so. We might relate a thousand facts to prove it, were it necessary. Fathers and brothers, we thank you for the good talks you send us, -it much rejoices our nation both old and young-we also thank you that you send our father to visit us-we know he is a true friend to Indians, and we love to hear him open his mouth to speak about the Great Spirit above." This was signed by nine sachems and chiefs and does not look like the language of a suspicious enemy. Read another letter. "Brother, we wish to express to all our good white brothers at the north, who have sent good missionaries and teachers here, our sincere and hearty thanks for their great kindness in so We are well pleased in every respect with the school and with our good white brothers, and sisters of the mission family; and we are satisfied and well pleased with the manner in which our children are treated by them. Brother, we wish to repeat to all our white friends every where, that we are very thankful for all your favors and for all the good you have done to us your poor ignorant red brethren-and we hope you will still remember us-we are yet in a very destitute situation." We might refer to a great number of similar expressions of attachment, but enough has been said to shew that missionaries may and often do gain the most perfect confidence of the heathen among whom they labor.

Missions vindicated from the charge of en-

- thusiasm. There are many among the most enlightened and best of men who consider the spirit of missions as the spirit of enthusiasm. Say they, "It is useless and in vain for men to attempt to convert the world. This is the work of God,-men have nothing to do with it without further Divine command." Among this class of opposers to missions was the late celebrated Rev. S. Smith D. D. who wrote largely on this subject. He says, "Missionaries have been Apostles in every thing but in the power of working miracles; yet the lapse of conturies proves that their piqus labors produce very little effect. In the pious fervour of a moment, the missionary sits down and calculates the conversion of a nation or a world, but all these calculations only prove the folly of the calculator, and the ill-timed exertions of the age." In reply to these sayings of Dr. Smith's, we shall attempt to shew that missions have been successful in

If the exertions of missionaries have not been successful, how happens it that one quarter of the world is now Christian? How is it that two hundred millions now acknowledge Jehovah as the true God? Shall it be said that the miracles of the apostles gave christianity this wide spread? The spostles did very much; but at their death, no nation taken as such, was christian, and it is doubtful whether at that time there were so many as one million christians in the whole world. Surely then it was not the miracles of the apostles which gave christianity the wide spread which it now has. These two hundred millions who now acknowledge Jehovah as the true God, have nearly all been converted to christianity by the exertions of missionaries. "A little one has become a thousand, and a small one a | Though the beginning was small and pro-

a thing as Dr. Smith insinuates : neither | mighty tree, shading by its leaves, not is this so emphatically the age of missions only the United Kingdom, but stretching as we are inclined to believe. In the first six centuries, christians could feel for pagans as well as now. Then too, christians had resolution to act, and fortitude to die for the promotion of the gospel. The effects we see. One fourth of the world is christianized. Here we have no theory about what may be done, but we have the fact of what has been done. But Dr. Smith confined his remarks, principally to the last century, during which time, he says, "the converts to christianity have been very few, and these principally from the lowest ranks." But is it a small thing that there should be a thousand christians in a single church in the metropolis of India, and that there should be eighty thousand in a single district? Is it a small thing that nearly all Greenland should become christian, and that the Society Islands should, by universal consent cast away their idols and worship Jehovah? And yet all this and much more has been done within the time referred to by Dr. Smith. Let him who knows the value of more than a hundred thousand souls, say whether they are not an infinite reward for all the missionary exertion of a single century. The fact that so much was done in the early ages, and that so much has been done of late, is sufficient to shew that the work of missions may be successful, and that unless too high a value is set upon the souls of millions of immortal beings, and on the privileges of the gospel : there never has been an enterprise, since the resurrection of our Saviour, which might not better be charged with enthusiasm than the cause of missions. If this is enthusiasm it is the enthusiasm of the Bible, the enthusiasm of Paul, the enthusiasm of Christ himself.

Dr. Smith in his objections to missions further says, "the prejudice, ignorance and barbarity of the heathen, together

No obstacle to missions insurmountable.

with their strict adherence to their own religion, present too strong a barrier ever to be broken down until another age of miracles." What has already been said respecting the propagation of christianity is a sufficient answer to this objection. But we will just glance at the particular difficulties which were encountered by the early missionaries to England, There was a time when our fathers, the inhabitants of Britain, could laugh to see their wives and daughters sacrificed to a wooden Moloch. Multitudes of human victims were burnt in a single cage to appease the anger of their gods. No species of superstition was ever more horrible than theirs. It may almost be said to have been the common business of their females, to butcher the prisoners taken in war, and prophesy from the manner, or direction, in which the blood happened to stream from their wounds; and then while their blood was running, their bodies were cast upon the altar and sacrificed to a Saxon god, the Juggernaut of Britain. So mighty was the temple in which this god was kept, that it is said by a celebrated historian, "For three days, the work of demolition was carried on by one part of the army, and the immense wealth and precious vessels of the temple were a valuable spoil to the demolishing conquerer." Such was the degraded and barbarous state of England when first visited by christian missionaries. No wonder that the little heavenly band was at first appalled in view of the danger which awaited them from our savage fathers. Their hearts did fail them, when they saw the difficulties they had to surmount and the enemies they had to encounter, But while their souls were fainting, "being in a dry and thirsty land," while their hands hung down, and they were ready to give up their work, at this time letters and exhortations from home gladdened their hearts, roused anew their feeling for our heathen fathers, and induced them to press onward. When we carry ourselves back and see this little host of missionaries wandering about in the heart of England, at one time sitting beside the kingand saying, "we have come to bring you the best tidings in the world," and hear him reply," these are fine words, but I cannot receive them because they are new." -When we see these missionaries, fasting and watching, and praying, and preaching, and yet so few to hear them that they are led to feel that they labor entirely in

vain. When we see these things, we are

convinced that discouragements to mis-

sionaries are no new things, and that they

are no greater now than they were a

thousand years ago. That little army of missionaries, which seems to us to have

come from heaven, persevered: and the

result of their labors we behold. At first

only a few, admiring their innocent lives,

and tasting the sweetness of their doctrine,

believed and were baptized. At length

the king became so delighted with the ho-

liness of their demeanor, and the precious-

ness of the gospel promises, that he could

no longer withold his assent from their

" fine words." From this time their suc-

cess increased. Thus was Christianity

re-established on the islands of Britain.

its branches to this western continent, to the islands of the Pacific, to the shores of Africa, the nations of Hindoostan, and is taking new root in China, the metropolis of the world. All this, under the fostering care of a wise Providence, is to be traced to the labors of a few zealous inissionaries, and through them, to the compassion of a single man. It is now, then, too late to say, " missionaries can effect nothing, and they engage in a romantic expedition which cannot be successful -it is a thousand years too late to say " difficulties cannot be encountered." Facts prove that missionaries have triumphed over the highest degree of barbarism and prejudice. A few missionaries have proved a host and have converted whole kingdoms. Difficulties great as they have been, have all, either vanished or been borne down by their zeal and perseverance.

The present is emphatically the time for Missions.

An objection often urged against mission-, by some who really desire the prosperity of the church, is, " the time is not yet come". " When the time arrives," say they, "God will give some more signal evidence of it."

We admit that there is some reason to fear, the time has not come. The church is threatened with another dark and dismal night. Clouds do hang over her, thick and dreadful; which may'well awaken the anxiety of her friends. But whence arise these clouds-what is the ground of fear? Merely this, the christian church is still asleep, or at most, is but half awake, and exertions are not made for the enlargement of Zion. We know no other cloud. But is this an objection to mission? What! because the church is now asleep shall this be plead as an excuse for her to sleep for ever? Because her inactivity threatens her with ruin, shall this be made an excuse for her never to be active? But we shall now attempt to show that this is a time peculiarly favourable to the spread of the gospel; that the signs of the times clearly indicate, that the present time is far more favorable than any that has preceded it.

1st. The present is an enlightened age. Till within a few years, comparatively little has been known respecting the state of pagan nations. This is one reason why missionaries in the last century were not more successful. Missionaries knew so little respecting the state of nations, that they were unable to select the most promising fields for labor. In this respect, therefore, the present is a far more favorable age for missions than any that has preceded it.

2d. The means of communication with foreign countries have never been so good as at the present period.

3d. There are more facilities for acquiring languages than there have been. Men of enterprise and learning have travelled and resided in all the important countries, and by them dictionaries of the various languages are already published, and various other helps, which will enable the missionary to enter on his work at a much earlier period after he embarks, than he could formerly.

4th. The translation of the Bible into the various languages, gives the Missionary of the present day an advantage of immense importance. Without a single new translation, the Bible can now be given to four or five hundred millions of pagans, who do not possess it. But what can the Bible do alone; men, unacquainted with its value will not purchase it, much less will they regard its truths, unless they are enforced by those who spiritually understand them. This mighty work of translating the Scriptures has more than half of it been done within these last ten years; and has all this been done for nothing? What less can this be, than the voice of God. saying, "the time for missions has come?" 5th. The heathen themselves are begging for the word of God and for christian instruction.

We do not mean that this is true of all pagans or even a great proportion of them. But of some it is literally true. Listen to a voice from the wilderness. "Fathers and Brothers, we think many good people have often been discouraged, and stop, because many Indians would not open their ears, but would go in the ways of the evil spirit. We are sorry Indians have done so-we are afraid some of us shall do so too, and the Great Spirit will be angry with us, and that you will be discouraged and say "Let them alone, there is nothing can be done with Indians"-" Fathers and Brothers, hearken, we cry to you from the wilderness-our bearts ache while we speak to your ears .- If such wicked things should be done by any of us, we pray you not to be discouraged-don't stop-think poor Indians must die as well-as white men. We pray you therefore, never to give over and leave poor Indians, but follow them in dark times, and let our children always find you to be their fathers and friends, when we are dead and no more."

This entreaty was signed by nine sachems and warriors. Now listen to a

strong nation!" Missions are not so new | mised little, yet the sapling has become a | voice from the east. A few years ago a Mahomedan whose name was Moorad travelled a number of miles in India to see a missionary and invite him to visit his people. The missionary went, and the people being seated on the grass, he addressed them for half an hour when they begged him to rest. He did so, but soon began again. They heard with strict attention, and when he spoke of the love of God in sending his Son, they were deeply affected. Having discoursed four or five hours, he proposed to them to retire to the boat, which they did. After about two hours he rose again and preached Christ to them. They spent the evening with him, sitting on the ground, and asking questions concerning Christ, the Resurrection, a future state, &c. These people amounted to some hundreds, and had for years been seeking for a better religion than theirs, till they at last found the missionary. " See how willing many are to receive glad tidings of great joy.'

> We might relate many similar accounts from the eastern and western islands, and rom various ports of Asia, Africa and South America. Say, enemy of missions, has not the time come to send the gospel to these people?

Is it not time to send missionaries to Owhyhee, when God has sent so many of their inhabitants to our shores, as it were on purpose to move our pity, and when, their gods by universal consent are cast away, and they are wishing for instruction in christianity? A thousand years ago. when some innocent youths from England were exposed for sale in the Roman forum. a pious Bishop was moved with pily, and when he learned that these Angli, whom he called angels, were without the gospel, the bishop wept. But he did something more than weep: he sent missionaries to their fathers. Thanks to Heaven; there was a Mills to weep over the angels of Owhyhee. At some future age, when the Sandwich Islands shall become the Britain of the west, and their tawny inhabitants shall become the soldiers of Immanuel; then will the story of Obookiah betold in every circle and the name of Mills will cause a tear to start from every eye. Again, christian, look forward and say. shall we wait another century before we end the gospel to Owhyhee? Or will you not rather say, the time has now arand go on ye missionaries of the cross; the time has come? Every real christian must answer thus; and be will rejoice that God has so distinctly marked the present age, as the age for missions.

The destitute state of our own country.

It is objected to missions that men cannot be spared from our own country. An answer often given to this objection is, "The most direct way to supply our own country is, to leave it." This answer without modification is certainly not a correct one. For if all were to leave it, it cannot be supposed that it would be well supplied. But there is no inconsistency in supposing that an individual or ten individuals, or even a far greater number, would do far more for their own country by leaving. We say there is no incoasistency in supposing it. Whether it is really the truth, facts must shew. The American Beard of Commissioners for Foreign -Missions was formed in the year 1810. review of what was done for own country before that period and what has been done since, will most clearly shew, that the effect of foreign missions on domestic has been very salutary. It would not be to the point to shew that since the year 1810 there has been an increasing attention to domestic missions. There was an increasing attention to them previous to that period. But the increase of attention to domestic missions has been about ten fold more rapid since the formation of the American Board than before. The change was precisely at the time the Board commenced its operations, and the connection between the exertions for the heathen and domestic missions can be distinctly traced. We have examined the reports of most of the missionary societies in our country, but we shall here give only the general results of this examination. The first society instituted for missionary exertions in this country was at Boston, in 1787, the next in New-York in 1796. From this time, societies increased in number till 1802, when the whole number in the United States was eleven. We have examined the reports made by seven of them for the year 1802, and find that the sum raised by them for that year was \$10,120. In the year 1810, the same societies raised 10,721 dollars, making an increase, in eight years, of less than 1000 dollars. In the eighth year after the formation of the American Board, the same societies raised 23,675 dollars. During the latter period there was also a far greater number of new societies formed than during the former period. Whatever the cause of this may be, the effect is the same as has been produced in England. Mr. John Newton says, "the first and present good effect of foreign missions seems to be the concern excited for multitudes in our own land, who are perishing for lack of knowledge. Missionary exertions leads to the diffusion of useful knowledge. It is the means of engaging in the cause of benevolence, a greater number of individuals. The spi-

is the same. See this exemplified in the life of Mills. He was in our country the father of foreign missions, and yet who did so much for the destitute in our own land a little inquiry they might have found out as Mills? The very nature of benevolence is such, that the more it is exercised, the stronger it is. Here, then, we have an everlasting barrier against all the evils which seem to threaten the destitute in our own land, on account of our exertions for the heathen. It may be objected in this place that foreign missionaries throw away their lives, by a change of climate. To this we merely answer, the merchant can go to every climate in pursuit of wealth, the soldier can brave every danger in the field, and these are both applanded by the world. Indeed these things are dwelt upon from age to age, as the most noble traits in the character of man .- But as soon as the christian missionary submits to a little danger from a change of climate, this is rashness, this is suicide !- Thousands have sacrificed and thousands more must sacrifice their lives for the good of their country, and they die martyrs in a glorious cause! But are the souls of men of so little value that nothing must be sacrificed for them? Let the cross of Christ answer.

Conclusion .- Let our churches exert themselves for the heathen, and they have no ground to fear from any source. By sending abroad the gospel, we secure the promises & favor of God. He has instituted a connexion between the observance of his commands, and the blessings which follow. He has declared, "whoso watereth shall be watered also bimself." The Scriptures are full of such promises. We have seen them fulfilled on the United Brethren, we bave seen them fulfilled in England, we have seen them fulfilled in our own country. Now, how can the decision be doubtful? We might proceed to press the obligations which are binding on the American churches from the manner in which they received the gospel, but we can only add: When we trace the Providence of God toward our fathers, and see the little band of missionaries, which he sent then, opposed by the very same objections which we have now been answering, we are led to inquire, how would it have been with us had they been influenced by these objections? Let us look at that band. It is to you we are indebted for our Bibles, our Sabbaths, our richest hopes, our hopes of heaven; and we do rejoice that we now can hear you from the realms of bliss, saying, "freely ye haye received, freely give.

Foreign Religious Intelligence.

ANNIVERSARIES OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES IN LONDON-1821. LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIEFY. [Continued from page 134.]

Rev. J. BROWN, of Biggar, in Scotland. Living, as I do, in a remote country town, I am little in the babit of making speeches at public meetings, and I had much rather preach a sermon than make a speech here. I am, however, very willing to do any thing in my power to serve this cause, either by speaking or preaching, or, as I believe must be the case toboth. I feel peculiarly elevated in addressing this meeting, after the scenes they have witnessed; and I would just lay before this meeting the feelings of gratitude from the nation to which I belong, of the church of which I am a member, and of myself as an humble individual. I am fully sensible of the many advantages which my countrymen have derived from this Society. Before this Society began, there was a large body of able and faithful ministers in the pulpits of our Scottish establishment; and almost all the dissenters were preachers of the truth. Nor was it that their ministry was not successful, for there were many who, like Zacharias and Elizabeth, "were righteous before God, walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless;" yet still the church in Scotland was rather in a disjointed state, the members of the different denominations did not know one another, they did not like one another very well; there was but little of an evangelizing spirit, and some of the finest fields for the labor of love were completely unoccupied: but the establishment of this Society in 1795, gave a different tone to religious feelings : good men met and consulted together for the propagation of the Gospel in the world; and from that period the consequences have been delightful; and I hope Scotland will never be ungrateful to this institution. She has indeed shewn her gratitude to you in the various contributions which she has willingly, if not largely, made to it, and which have been so kindly acknowledged. They were considered by the people there as the payment of a debt of gratitude which had been so long owing. But Scotland has done something more than this -she has given you a tutor, of whom I can say no less, and will say no more, than that no country could have given you a better. She has given you a Campbell, a Morrison, and a Milne, and many of her hardy sons are among your most active Missionaries; but Scotland has not yet paid her debt, she acknowledges she has not, and she only regrets she has not a person here to-day to express it in a more grateful manner. In the name of the Scottish church of the secession, I have to express my most grateful thanks to this Society. The union of the two connexions is to be attributed to Missionary Societies, and in a great measure to this Society; meeting together in circumstances which brought the points of union rather than the points of disunion into prominence, the members of the too long estranged bodies began to think that

the points of union were greater and more

numerous thun they had thought; and the

rit of foreign missions and of domestic | points of disunion were fewer and more | trifling than they had thought; and when brought to this state, they were precisely in the proper state for a union; which by before. Before this period, they were like two companies of travellers, traveling over the same country, but divided by a thick fog; each supposing the other company had lost their way: but the wind arose, and the fog dispersed, and then they found their mistake, and they saw, for the first time, how small a distance there was between them! Good men are only divided because they are in the dark, through these fogs which have been emitted from the bottomless pit, but which are now dispersing by the Sun of righteousness; and they will now embrace as brethren, and the church will look forth on the astonished world, which will soon be her inheritance, " fair as the moon & terrible as an army with banners."

Rev. Dr. STEINKOPFF .- You will allow one, who has lately returned from the Continent, to state a few facts which have fallen under his notice. It has already been mentioned, that even in France, attention has been excited to the Missionary cause. I can confirm this statement by what my own eyes have seen. In a French village, I met with a venerable man, 80 years of age, who has long proved a blessing to his extensive parish: in his cottage I met a number of pious persons, and I found they were not unacquainted with Missionary proceedings; they said to me, "We remember our British fellow-christians; we pray for them and we bless them." When I get to Switzerland, at Basle I was present at the consecration of the Missionary House, and there I saw 19 young men, all of whom we had full reason to think were animated with the genuine spirit of Christianity, and I cannot express what a solemn feeling, I may truly say, of the presence of the Almighty prevailed at that season-all the Clergy, Magistrates, Merchants, and most of the principal inhabitants were present; many a tear flowed, and many prayers and thanksgiving ascended to the throne of grace; and you, Sir, and this congregation, were not forgotten by our Swiss brethren.

It affords me great satisfaction to state, that there exists now on the Continent an extensive Missionary Society; its centre is at Basle, but it comprehends the whole of Switzerland, and France and Holland, and Prussia; and some of those friends are likewise liberal, for they have lately sent a gift of 3,000 florins, (about 3001.) to that Society. When I came to Gard, the capital of my native land, there I was present at one of the Missionary Prayer Meetings, which are held in the Cathedral every month: at this Cathedral they regularly meet, and on that occasion I saw the Cathedral (a more spacious building than this) crowded from one end to the other, and there was such an interest excited by the communication of the accounts of what was doing in England, as I cannot describe. After the service, I saw the plates filled with gold and silver, the free-will offering of high and low, rich and poor. I will only mention two other facts. At Berlin there still lives that veperable good man, Mr. Joenicke : if this excellent man could behold a sight like this, he would be ready to say with Simeon, " Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." Sir, this good man lived at Berlin at the time when religion was despised; when the Bible was, as it were, trampled under foot; when the old King of Prussia arowed himself publicly the friend of Voltaire: this good man was then despised; he was considered as a good sort of man, but weak and feeble minded; but now the King is his friend, and has lately written him a letter, engaging to become an annual contributor to the Basie Missionary Society. I saw at Berlin about 20 young officers in the army, who meet together every week, and feel deeply interested in the Missionary cause. So that if I consider what has been done on the Continent, as well as in England, I can only gratefully exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" The last fact I shall mention is, when I was at Dresden, the capital of Saxony, there was a Missionary meeting held there in a small room, for it is only the begining of the Missionary work there, but it was delightful to see the Minister of the King of Saxony, and the first Chaplain of the Court, present. All these things proved as a cordial to my own mind. I will not detain you longer.

CHEROKEE INDIAN MISSION.

For the Boston Recorder. Copy of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Byington, Miesionary at Elliot, in answer to one enclosed in a box of Clothing, furnished by the Hopkinton ELLIOT, June 17, 1821. Dorcas Society.

To Misses M. J. Howe, N. Filch, M. C. Bucklin. Dear Friends,-Your letter dated Sept, 24th 1820, was received here only a short time since. together with your kind and generous donation to this mission. By this pledge of your love, our hearts are refreshed. Pray accept thanks, for this effort, to aid us in our work of mercy, toward this long lost tribe of men. To me it was very pleasant to know, that our friends

at Hopkinton had remembered this mission. Some months since, I was allowed to visit you, and plead in behalf of the precious souls, who are row around me, in the midst of whom dwell, and for whom I am henceforth to live.

My dear Friends, let me freely say to you. the cause is far from appearing less precious by coming here and visiting these habitations of degradation and sin. Could you ride through this nation, as I have been permitted to do-see here young dirty, ragged, naked, ignorant and perishing children; could you then visit this place, and here see them healthy, well clothed and fed, learning how to read, write & cypher, learning our language and our custome; could you see how ready they are to work for us, and how much they do, and how many more wish to come here; you would not be sorry, that you had given them a little coat, a hat, a blanket, a bedtick, or a pair of shoes. Your

hearts would all burn with joy to see these children. No higher joy, I can freely say, have ever known, than since I have been here. In the arrangements of our various duties, 13 or 20 little boys are committed to my care, when out of school. To preserve my own health, a good deal of labor is necessary for me.

May I now tell you what these boys do? At sun rise I blow a whistle, they rise together, I call the school, inquire of them about their hats, and if they have washed, &c. They then take their axes and go into the woods, to clear land-most of our timber is oak. These boys work till a horn blows for breakfast. After breakfast they go out again to chop, and again after school at night. More active and willing boys to work, I have rarely seen. If any one is inclined to be lazy, I send him up to the house, as not fit to be in our company, and the next time he never fails to work well. At night our children sleep on a blanket, laid upon a board, or on the floor. We have no bedticks or beds for them. The girls we are obliged to let sleep much in the same way. We are sorry to do so. It is not the fault of our friends, that we are obliged to treat our children in this way. They send us clothing enough and of some kinds more than we want. We have a supply of small garments. We are in want of bedticks for our girls and boys. We should be glad of sheets, pillow casee, blankets, shoes, hats, garments for men and women, and let them all be plain. We do not want a single fine garment. Strong and plain cloathes, we choose to wear ourselves, and it is what we want for our children. Should you send any thing further to this mission, pray send the things we most need, if it should be convenient for you.

Perhaps you can let other friends in neighborng towns, know what kind of clothing to send. Two thirds of our children went barefoot last

la behalf of our family I subscribe myself your much obliged friend. CYRUS BYINGTON.

Letter from Rer. Ann Horr, Missionary among the Cherokee Indians, to Miss Jemima Whitney of Upton, Mass.

"BRAINERD, Feb. 22, 1821. "Very dear Sister, - Your affectionate letter and precious box of cloathing, arrived safe. We cannot express our gratitude to you and the dear members of your society for your kind renembrance of us in this dark and far distant land. We bles our dear Lord for giving you hearts and hands to do good. We trust He who has said "It is more blessed to give than to receive," will enable you to realize the truth of his assertion, and reward you a thousand fold in this world and in the world to come with life everlasting. Be assured, dear sister, that the box from your society was received by us as a precious treasure, not only for its own value, out as also accompanied by your prayers and tears for us and the dear people of our charge. We beseech you to continue your prayers and exertions for us and all Missionaries, and for the salvation of thousands and millions of our perishing fellow creatures yet in darkness. Especially you will remember your dear sisters in the mission family, and these who have been brought from the darkness of heathenism, to the light of the glorious gospel of God. Give my love and thousand thanks to every member of your society, and tell them I hope shortly to bow with them before the throne of our Heavenly Father, where all our wants will be supplied from that store which will ever remain inexhaustible.

Yours with affectionate regard, ARD HOTT."

DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

For the Boston Recorder. The third annual meeting of the Domestic Mussionary Society of Massachusetts, was holden in Haverhill, June 28, 1821.

The Rev. WARREN FAY, Moderator of the General Association, presided as Mederator. The Rev. Enoch Hale, Secretary to the General Association, acted as Clerk.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. E. Porter, D.D. The Record of the annual meeting the last year was read by the Clerk. The Report of the Directors was read by the Rev. John Codman, accepted and committed

to the Directors to be published.

The following Officers were chosen for the enouing year. Rev. Thomas Snell, Secretary. Solomon Steddard, Jr. Esq. Treasurer,

Hon. Jonathan H. Lyman, Auditor. and twenty-four Directors, viz:

Rev. Alvan Hyde, B.D. Joseph Woodbridge, Esq.

Theophilus Packard, David Mack, Esq.

Henry Lord, Hon. Ezra Starkweather, Nathaniel Smith Esq. Isaac Knapp, Hon. John Hooker, Samuel Osgood, Joshua Crosby, Col. Israel E. Trask, John Fisk, Samuel Welker, Gen. Salem Towne, Jr. Hon. Neh. Cleveland, Sereno E. Dwight. Hon. William Reed, John Codman, Dea. Josiah Salisbury, Henry Gray, Esq. Richard S. Storrs.

Voted, That the Domestic Missionary Society of Massachusetts cherish a grateful remembrance of the kind and faithful services of Josiah Dwight Esq. their late Treasurer.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be

Doct. Jesse Wheaton.

Oliver Cobb.

presented to the Directors and Secretary for their faithful and successful services. Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to those individuals and Societies who have contributed to its funds.

Voted. That a Committee be appointed to procure, if they deem it expedient, an Act of incorporation of this Society, on as broad a foundation as they may judge desirable. The gentlemen appointed, were Hon. George Bliss, Hon. William Reed, Rev. Alvan Hyde, D. D. Rev. Thomas Snell, Rev. Warren Fay.

Voted, That the Directors of this Society be

requested to confer with the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, respecting articles of union between that Society, and the Domestic Missionary Society, and report at the next annual meeting of this Society.

Voted, That the Constitution of this Society be

so altered that four Directors be a quorum for the regular business of the Board, at the annual World, That the Constitution of this Society

be so altered at to authorise the Directors to fill

any vacancies that may occur in the offices of the Society, till, the next succeeding annual meeting of the Society.

The meeting was adjourned until 2 o'clock when the Rev. John Nelson preached before the Society, from 2 Cor.v. 14; "For the love of Christ

one died for all, then were all dead." Voted, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Rev. Mr. Nelson, for his pertinent discourse, delivered before them this after-WARREN FAY, Moderator. Attest, Enoch Hale, Clerk.

constraineth us, because we thus judge, that if

Haverhill, June 28, 1821 .- The Directors of the Domestic Missionary Society of Massachusetts convened at the house of Mrs. Atwood. Organized by choosing Rev. Isaac Knapp, Chairman. and Rev. S. Walker, Secretary, pro tem.
Keled, That two Executive Committees be ap-

inted for the year ensuing, one in the western and the other in the eastern part of the state; the western committee to attend to the concerns of the Society in the five western counties, and the eastern committee to attend to the rest of the

Voted, That the Rev. Samuel Osgood, Hon. John Hocker, Col. Israel E. Trask, Rev. Isnac Kuapp, and Rev. Henry Lord, be the western

committee; and Rev. John Codman, Rev. S. E. Dwight, Rev. R. S. Storrs, Dea. Josiah Salisbury, and H. Gray, Esq. be the eastern committee. Voted, That the Executive Committees hold quarterly meetings; the eastern committee in the months of August, November, February, and May; the Western Committee in September, De-

as they may deem expedient. Voted. That the Executive Committee write to the several Associations in their respective districts, and request their co-operation in promoting the objects of the Domestic Miss. Society.

cember, March and June; and as much oftener

Voted, That the Eastern Committee publish an Address to the churches on the subject of Domestic Missions, & the Annual Report of the Society, and such other documents as they may think proper.

Voted, That 500 copies of the Address, &c. be published, and distributed as soon as possible. Voted, That Rev. John Codman, Rev. S. E. Dwight, and Rev. Thomas Snell, be a Committee to confer with the Board of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, on the expediency of s nion of the two Societies.

Voted, That Rev. Warren Fay be the preacher for next year, and the Rev. Professor Stuart, his substitute.

Attest, SAMUEL WALKER Sec'y pro tem N. B. Any monies that may be contributed for the use of this Society, in the eastern district may be transmitted to Rev. John Codman, Dorchester, who is appointed Receiver by the Com-

The Third Report of the Directors, and the Address to the Churches will appear next week.]

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1821.

FOREIGN ABSTRACTS. The fellowing summary of qualifications in Missionary to Western Asia, is abstracted from the instructions of Mr. Jowett and Dr. Naudi to Rev. Mr. Tschaudy, who is now travelling in Syria as Agent for the London Jews Society. 1. He must understand the Arabic language, that he may not be deceived by interpreters. 2. He must understand the Hebrew, otherwise the Jews will not have sufficient respect for him. 6. He must sympathize truly with the Jews. 4. He must be acquainted with their errors, as physicians are acquainted with the symptoms of disease. 5. He must have a perfect knowledge of the matter-of-fact state of the Jews in the present day-all that is done for them, against

Mr. Tschaudy's mission to Syria is simply for the purpose of research. He spends twelve months at the three cities, Aleppo, Damascus, and Jerusalem, beside visiting Safeta, a celebrated Jewish Academy near Narouth, and Nablus, the ancient Sichem, near Samaria, where are about 80 families of Karaite Jews.

them, and by them.

Vital religion is said to flourish more at the University of Tubingen than at any other of the Universities in Germany. It has about three hundred students, beside a divinity school, in which "religion is taught in its purest form, and its interests embraced with most liveliness."

Falke, a distinguished nobleman of Saxe Weimar, lost, a few years since, four levely children (all he had) within one month. This event led him to resolve on turning all his attention to the deserted and helpless of abandoned parents. With the assistance of some friends, he har been enabled to form an Institution, whose object is not only to make these children useful members of society, but " to dedicate them to God and his Christ." They are taught valuable trades-they are sent to sabbath schools-they have a Christian example before them continually. He is is now the "father" of 300 such children, who gather around him, and regard him as their temporal and spiritual benefactor. On hundreds and thousands of these, a permanent blessing rests, and Falke lives to see the sweet fruits of his pious labors.

Some rich Jewish families in Witebsk, Poland, have lately sold their houses, turned every thing into money, and emigrated to the Holy Land; and several more intend to do so, because they imagine that they cannot serve God aright in any other country; and because they believe that every Jew who dies in the Hely Land, is sure of eternal life and felicity. Ought not every Christian to have pity en a people thus delud-

About 30 Jews at Sydney, (New South Wales) meet together once or twice each week to have their own prayers and the Scriptures read to them. Joseph Marcus, their only acknowledged Levite, is a very intelligent, well disposed man, and is favorable to the Christian doctrines. He often attends the Christian church-says, his prejudices are all removed, and asks the pravers of Christians "that he may have the faith of Abraham to the salvation of his immortal soul."

Auxiliary Missionary Societies have been

formed under happy auspices in two of the West India Islands, St. Christophers and Nevis. Such an event shows the power of Christianity in subduing the prejudices of the human heart, even where they exist in the greatest strength-for but a few years ago, the utmost hostility was manifested through the West India Islands to missionary operations in every shape. It was apprehended, or at least asserted that slaves could not be taught without being ruined. The best possible comment on such an opinion, and on the patient piety and persevering zeal of the first missionaries, is found in the fact, that after a fair experiment made in direct opposition to public feeling, slave owners themselves are requesting Missionaries to come to them, and pledging themselves to their support.

In the Island of Barbadoes are 120,000 souls, and nearly 100,000 of them slaves. In general they are extremely corrupt. They receive no religious instruction. There is one estate however, on which the slaves have been instructed, and most of them can read the New-Testament. These instructed slaves unanimously refused to join in the insurrection that took place in that Island four years ago, and while every other estate was in confusion, the negroes here continued at their work quietly.

Two proprietors of estates en the Island of Grenada, have sent for a Missionary, agreeing to make up the whole of his expenses, that he may labor in the windward part of the laland, without charge to the Society.

The London " Prayer-book & Homily Social issued 8,982 bound books, and 49,022 Honi &c. as Tracts the last year. The receipts of Society were a little short of £2000, and expenditures nearly £2200. The object of Society is to promote Episcopalianism as it first established, in opposition to the Episco lianism of the Bishop of Peterborough, lat published in some eighty or an hundred artic

The London Tract Society has issued de the last year 4,633,770 Tracts, and has expen £7583, 17, 3. Its recepts were a little she this, and it is under engagements to the am

Hindoo Morality and Religion. The efforts making in some Christian com nities to send the gospel to the beathen, and

ticularly to India, have been not unfrequer ridiculed as unnecessory, and reproached a insult on the heathen character. We have been told sometimes that " we more need! sionaries from Hindostan, than they need the from us-and that they are quite as mora happy and as safe as we are." No one gives credit to the highest human authority, say nothing of Divine authority) can find it ficult to oppose a mass of testimony to such tions, sufficient to confound the mort stubbon fidelity. Thousands of witnesses may be bron forward at any moment, who without any ceivable sinister motive will testify to the that the most abominable crimes are perpetra under the sanctions of religion, and the for vices practised by the very ministers of that ligion, without a blush—yea without leavin stain on their character in the eyes of their

luded admirers. Judge Harrington, who has recently return to England from Bengal, after a residence several years, and after having been emple in high offices of government, where he had best opportunity to observe the native ch ter stript of every disguise, gives the foller testimony to its awful deficiency in moral vir

" In his judicial situation in ladia, he had many opportunities of witnessing the sof morality in the Superstition, miscalled Re ion, of the Native Inhabitants: he had pain observed the total want of truth in their idence: indeed to such a degree was this in rality carried, that Sir William Jones, not standing his generous partiality toward the ple, had himself been compelled to admit in stence to a great degree. It was this disre to truth among the Hindoos, which made declare that that System of Opinion, called ligion, among the Natives of India, had not al use at all: so far from being an aid, it rather an obstacle to the Magistrate : it enf no duty in life, nor promoted any act of a intelligence."

Sir William Burroughs, who had been Super Judge in the Court of Calcutta for several ye corroborated the testimony of Mr. Harrington saying, that "he did not remember a s case of importance, in which there was not g and manifest perjury on both sides. He app similar opportunities with himself of ascerta the fact, whether any Judge in India, after ciding a case on the fullest investigation power, could entirely satisfy himself that not done injustice by such decision, from the ficulty of coming at the truth through the quity of the sative witnesses."

A meeting of some of the most distingui gentlemen in England, was held May consider the expediency of forming a Societ the promotion of the Intellectual and Mon provement of the native inhabitants of l India. Such a Society, though not strictly ligious one, will come powerfully in aid of al sionary Societies, Bible Societies, &c. labori

DOMESTIC AUSTRACTS.

Young Men's Missionary Society of Richmon The third annual Report of this Societ ments the impossibility of finding suitable sionaries in sufficient numbers, in whose sa its funds may be expended. A consider amount in the hands of the Treasurer has invested "in a secure and profitable way future use, when faithful and zealous lab can be found.

J. B. Stafford, W. H. Foote and T. Cald have been employed for various terms different parts of Virginia, the last year, success. In the counties of Franklin, Patrick and Pittsylvania, Mr. S. labored 4 m -preached 67 times, generally to those wh tened with " eager and solemn af ention. established 13 Sabbath Schools with 426 lars, and made arrangements for establishing others. Mr. S. labored one month also in rico and Goochland, where he succeeded tablishing Sabbath Schools-in securing de and solemn attention to the word preached. labored & weeks also in Amherst, Nelson Albermarle Counties, "deplotably destituent religious privileges," but attentive to instru -affected by Divine truth, and cordial is attention and kindness to him.

Mr. Foote spent nearly 3 months in the ties of Nelson and Albermarle, beside for various appointments in Orange and Me The people were anxious to retain him them, and he has consented to tarry, and his support from them.

Mr. Caldwell has labored 3 months in I die and Brunswick Counties. No report ceived from him.

Mr. J. Barber, from the Theological Se at Princeton, has been engaged, and will ly commence his Missionary labors under tion of the Society.

These limited operations of the Societ been blessed. "Impenitent men have to at the denunciations of heaven"-" man been roused to inquiry," and "the pio from a famine of the Word of God!" It ly to be regretted that so few laborers a found, when the means are actually of for supporting them-and the Directors ly to be commended for refusing to empl who would not probably be useful, theu might preach as many sermons, and m many visits as the gentlemen who are employed. The proper qualifications of sionary are peculiar; in addition to heart, and talents of the first order, he be able to inspire confidence and love he goes, by his affability, and by the "

wich he can accommodate himself to the stances in which he may be placed. He abe " apt to teach" -entirely devoted to duction of the ignorant, and to the enment of the desponding. He must be "strengthen the things that remain," of passing occurrences, and improve them purpose of awakening attention, and dithe thoughts toward God. In fine, he ceiling, and he must know how, to "belithings to all men."

addition to what we stated last week conethe liberality of Rhode Island to missioncis, we now state, on the authority of a mication signed" J. M." in the Providence s intelligencer, that the town of Bristol \$106 at the commencement of the Cherosion, and that the Congregational Socihat torn have since raised \$51. The aciety has a semi-aunual contribution for ay purposes, and a contribution at the concert, for the Missionary Society of the same town has " furnished moin the education of indigent and pious or the ministry. The "Rhode Island ary Society" has been in operation 18 t has attempted formerly the instruction adjant in the south-western part of the bol ils funds are exhausted, and nothing is to be some at present. It has hitherto redistill whole support from three towns, at listol, and Little Compton. A Do-Maionary Society has just been formed hipe of obtaining more liberal patronage mer above alluded to, observes; "It is are published no report of our doings : anade no flourish before the public; and reason why Rhode Island has been so just in the neighboring states." We ury to read this sentence, and have good for not allowing it to be shielded by the polea of " haste." Is it true that Rhode is been abused by her neighbore? In apect? For ourselves we sincerely think M." has abused the State more than nin we have seen, though unintentionalre are perfectly assured he has stated but the truth. Three or four towns are highly so -their generosity and zeal are here spoken of-and these according to "are the only supporters of the only Mis-Society in the State! Do these three or four constitute the State? where are the 40 or towns which "have not returned to by to God?" Is the State then, as such, counted liberal and zealous according Wish own statement? Most heartily do med all praise to those who have persebrough great difficulties, and accomplished malready been done-and as heartily dehe fact that such generous and pious exer, we so limited. As to the insinuation of "that all the published doings of mission kieties in other states are a " flourish before blic," we have no remark to make; his own mess will prompt him, on reflection, to Maillonce's maxim had occurred to him bemais communication to the printer;

MISSIONARY CATECHISM.

tim transverso calamo signum."

work under this title was sent to us a ks ago, probably with the expectation notice of it on our pages. It would not aid by till this time, but for the pressure matter; and we hope the delay into we have unavoidably fallen, will not detall from the worth, as it certainly will. the sincerity and warmth of our feeble mendation. We have perused it with Mention, and at least, with equal satifac-It is designed of course for children; but reso many of us who are merely grown-up nin missionary knowledge, that it will be seless to very few either of the rising or

eneration. m is one obvious difficulty in composing him of this kind, viz. that every year, and every month is falsifying some one or fits statements. Even between the writthe publishing of it, the author is liable that some new revolution has occurredme missionary stations have been strengthid others weakened, &c. The progress tistoo rapid and too wonderful to admit sketched with perfect accuracy. As an tion of what we mean, we might notice wer to the question relative to the Baption in Burmah-it is there stated that sionaries have been obliged to withdraweires that one of them has withdrawn-Judson remains, contrary to his own tions when he wrote the letter on which ther in the Catechism is founded. A few hinakes of a similar kind we noticed. But M think this difficulty such an one as a discourage the prosecution of the plan ing a Missionary Catechism into the hands buth. A new edition of it ought to be annually, and dispersed every where into all our schools-and into every large portion of it may be committed by with advantage. Other parts may be wh close attention. In the next edition 10 see Education Societies and Tract Sointiced, for they are essentially connected is grand scheme of missionary operations. Catechism contains a small map of the If the close-and an interesting frontisit will be as excellent a sabbath school as can be procured. It is to be wished mands of them may be put in circulation close of the present season of the schools. the above notice, was in type, we have from the "Christian Spectator" that a edition of the Catechism has appeared in fired state. We have not seen it. It is evary to add more than our fervent desire ay obtain an extensive circulation, and drumental in forming the rising generaa note systematic and efficient benevohan the present goueration with all its atbate car, boast of.

above Catechism is published by the " Soof laquiry" in Yale College, and is for 8 No. 50, Corbhill, Boston : Price 12 cents \$1, 12 a dozen; \$8, 33 a hundred.

To Correspondents.

Our Correspondents sometimes complain that their communications are not published seasonably-and sometimes that they are not published at all. It ought in justice to us, to be recollected, that according to our original plan, the Recorder was to be almost exclusively a vehicle of religious intelligence-the medium of communication on the grand operations of Christian benevolence which characterize the present era. Its plan was not absolutely limited to this single subject. But when intelligence is pouring in upon us from all quarters, and with all the labor of condensing a large portion of it, we can hardly make it room, it must be immediately perceived that we cannot devote a large share of our pages, even to valuable essays.

If our Correspondents would give us their names, it would, in some instances at least, secure a more prompt attention to their favors; for while we are ignorant of our author, we cannot know whether it be worth our time and trouble to plod twice at least, over several thickly written pages, when we do know that much interesting matter may be furnished to our readers from printed documents at much less expense. And we are under the disagreeable necessity of postponing much original matter for whole months, because of its length. A series of short essays on any particular subject, has many decided advantages over a single long essay. Such a series will be much more generally read; more easily comprehended; and longer retained. It will also find an earlier insertion, and a more prominent place.

If we do not notice in any way all the commu. nications we receive, our correspondents must have the goodness to excuse us; we do not exercise our prerogative without reason, but it is not always more pleasant to our correspondents to see our reasons, than it is to us to state them.

We shall be thankful for every communication that has for its object the enlargement of the kingdom of Christ, when written in a spirit and style corresponding with our original plan.

It will be seen that we have to-day made a large draft upon our stock of communications.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The horrible character of the Mahometan Re ligion is evidenced in its effects on the Arab character, which is the most depraved and barbarous, that imagination can conceive.

The universal cure for all disorders of the body in the kingdom of Fezzan, is burning-a hot iron is applied to the nearest part affected, assisted now and then by charms, and is found equally effectual in liver complaints, complaints of the spleen, asthma, consumption, blindness, ruptures, strictures, &c.

The chief occupation of all the Arabs in the interor of Africa is slave-hunting. They surround the village they intend to plunder at daylight, and being in bodies 200 or 300 strong, they usually take all the inhabitants; sometimes 1000 or 1500 slaves are procured in this way in a single morning-they are then bound, committed to the care of a small detachment to be conducted to market, while the remainder of the troop march on to conquer other defenceless hordes in the same manner.

Half the population on the banks of the Nile, are Mahometans in outward forms, but unacquainted with every part of their religion except the prayers-the other half are Pagans, have no idea of worship, or of a Supreme Being, or else pray to the Devil.

The Evangelical Intelligencer proposes, that benevolent individuals who have occasion to purchase the necessaries or conveniences of life, should purchase of those merchants who are disposed to do good with their profits, rather than with those who horde up, or foolishly squander all they can get. By this means, while they might trade with equal advantage to themselves. they would be assured of trading with additional advantage to the cause of benevolence.

The Balloon .- Mr. Guille, who has made so much noise in New-York, by attempts to ascend in a Balloon; in which he has sometimes succeeded, and sometimes has not; has lately been prosecuted in that city, for damages done to a valuable garden, by the descent of his Balloon The damage was principally occasioned by the people in the vicinity, whose curiosity caused them to rush in, to behold the object, of the beauties of which Mr. G. had said so much. Mr. Guille contended that he was bound to pay only for the damage done by the Balloon ; but the Court thought differently, and the Jury gave a verdict for the whole damages, amounting to \$90. This same Mr. Guille is now in this town, endeavoring to get public curiosity excited towards his useless exhibitions, and although the Cadets have occupied so much of public attention as to keep this soaring character quiet, in those gardens to which the name of Washing ton is sacrilegiously prefixed, yet now they are gone, he will doubtless come forth in all his puffing greatness, tell us about a monstrons balloon, in the formation of which is as much oil'd silk, as would supply the town a year with umbrellas, and by which he intends to perform the wonderful exploit, of going up into the air and coming down again. At the same time another exploit will be exhibited, which is to consist in carrying a hat around, to which the gaping spectators of the balloon, will be induced to their attention for one moment, and into which they will be asked to throw a little-not Gas, but Cash. However much Mr. Guille may presume upon the strength of our curiosity, we hope for the honor of our town, that its newspapers will never have to record, that at such a time Mr Guille had determined to ascend; thousands of anxious spectators were assembled and stood waiting for hours on the Common, but ewing to adverse circumstances, the balloon did not go up; or if it did go up, we should think the story but very little better. We have gratified our curionity by viewing the Cadets, and have consoled ourselves for the loss of our own time, and the entire derangement of all business in the town, with the reflection that we have perhaps learned something, at least have indulged something of laudable national feeling. But to assemble in waiting crowds, gazing to see a balloon, is all ridiculous, and has nothing to compensate its losses. We hope our citizens will, by their treatment of Mr. Guille, do something to prevent other adventurers of his class from presuming in future to make such demands upon our time, our money, our business, and above all upon our

In Jamaica, Mr. Marshall has been sentenced to one mouth's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £25, for sending a challenge.

morals.

greatest good I can from the services of the anctuary, if, as I leave the house of God, I fall into conversation about the world? Particularly am I likely to be profited by a Sermon as I ought, if, as the Minister comes down from the pulpit, I address him on business? and even though it be in some department of general benevolence, if he has felt and spoken as he ought, can my address prove any other than a shock to his sensibility? Let every worshipper apply these queries to his recollection of the past, and to his resolutions for the future.

A Lover of Religious Propriety.

1st Annual Report of the Managers of the Young

Ladies' Sewing Society of Bridgeport, Con.
The Managers of the Young Ladies' Sewing Society, respectfully report-That the Society has held Forty Four Meetings in the course of the past year, and completed 119 articles .-Most of these have been sold; and from the avails, with 8 dollars in subscriptions and donations, they are enabled to forward to the A. B. C. F. M. 30 dollars, for the support of Choctaw Children, in the School at Elliot.

The Coloured People of Nantucket have formed themselves into a Society, for the purpose of religious worship. They have a room fitted up for that purpose, and a preacher of their own colour now officiates among them. - N. Inquirer,

There are seven Sunday Schools in the town of Providence.

At the trial of a Gambler in New-York, the 13th inst. a remark of his honor Judge RIKER, in his charge, is worthy of remembrance-"Mark it where you will, gentlemen, in 99 cases in the hundred, the gambler goes through life poor, and to the grave destitute and degraded."

We learn, that His Excellency Gov. BELL, Chief Justice Richardsen, and other worthy individuals, have made a respectable advance towards the establishment of a Theological Library for the use of the Minister of the Congregational Parish in Chester, N. H.

The Directors of the Corban Society with gratitude acknowledge the receipt of a box of valuable Clothing from Ladies of Charleston, S. C.

The Managers of the Graham Society acknowledge the receipt of a box of Clothing, valued at \$50, from Ladies in Blandford, Mass. associated under the name of the Auxiliary Graham Society. The Parent Society beg leave to express their cordial thanks for this encouraging lestimony of active co-operation and continued interest in their designs. Besten, Aug. 1821.

Rev. Jozz. R. ARNOLD with gratitude acknowledges the receipt of \$30 from the Female Cent Society of Chester N. H, to constitute him a life member of the American Bible Society.

Robber Caught .- The Highwayman who committed the daring robbery upon Maj. Bray. [mentioned in last weeks Recorder,] was taken at Springfield on Saturday last, about 1 o'clock in the morning, by Mr. Sedgwick, of Palmer. He calls his name Joseph Handley, appears to be about 27 years of age, and is an Irishman or Scotchman by birth. It appears that on Wednesday last after the robbery, and after he had abandoned the horse on which the robbery was committed, he stole another horse, saddle and bridle, belonging to Mr. Stephen Adams, of Holliston, afterwards broke into a shoemaker's shop in that town, stole a quantity of shoes and proceeded to Palmer. Here he stopped at the house of Mr. Sedgwick, tried to sell some of the shoes, and incautiously exhibited the watch stolen from Maj. B. Soon after, Mr. Sedgwick saw an advertisement offering a reward of \$35 for the recovery of Mr. Adams' horse &c. and conjecturing him to be the person described, pursued him to Springfield, where he arrested him in hed as beforementioned. Mr. S. searched his garments as he gave them to him, but was unable to find any thing of consequence except a knife which he took from him. On Saturday evening, at a tavern where he stopped, Mr. Seegwick saw the advertisement in the Boston pupers relative to the robbery of Maj. Bray, and believing his prisoner to be the person, he determined to search for the watch which he saw him have when he stopped at his house. Witnesses being called, at the prisoner's request, a strict search was made, and the watch found in a handkerchief, tied round his body under his shirt. He was examined yesterday forenoon, and fully committed for trial before the S. J. Court, Cambridge, at the next term, commencing Oct. 9. The punishment of highway robbery by the laws of this Commonwealth, if committed with a deadly weapon, is death; if without, it is imprisonment

for life .- D. Adr. Tornado. - On Monday about midnight a short but severe tornado was experienced in this town and vicinity. Its fury continued about ten minutes, but was preceded accompanied, and followed by unceasing and vivid flashes of lightning, attended, at intervals with distant and heavy thunder, and by rain, and particularly by hail which threatened, to those who heard its rattling, much greater destruction, than we are happy to learn has been realized. Much window glass has been broken, and the quantity would have been increased had not the windows in general, most exposed to the tempest, been defended by blinds. We have heard of houses in which sixty panes were destroyed, - Cent.

HOMESTIC NEWS.

DELIVERY OF PENSACOLA. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Pensacola, dated July 18, 1821.

"On yesterday morning Gen. JACKSON, ac companied by the 4th regt. of Infantry, under command of Col. George M. Brooke, moved from the cautonment near this city, and entered Pensacola, at 7 o'clock, A. M. The regiment halted on the equare in front of the Governor' palace, and after going through a few evolu tions, Maj. Dinkins, with about 300 men, was despatched for the Barrancas, to raise and salute our flag at that fort. The late Gov. of West Florida, Calava, and Gen. Jackson, having met about half past 9 o'clock, and executed the requisite measures for delivering and receiving ossession of the Territory, at ten o'elock the American Flag was run up and saluted, succeeded by a salute from the Hornet, capt. Reed -and at two o'clock Major Dinkins commenced the salute at Barraneas."

AFRICAN COLONY.

Norfolk, Aug. 15 .- The Rev. Ephraim Bacon who went out as one of the Government Agents to the American colony of free Blacks, forming on the Coast of Africa, with his lady, and Na-Baltimore with the first expedition to Shebro', arrived here yesterday in the schr. Emmeline, Capt, Pennington, from Martinique. They left Sierra Leone 16th June, in an English vessel bound to Barbadoes, whence they proceeded to Martinique, and sailed thence about the 15th r Hampton Roads. Mr. Bacon returned ne in consequence of the health of himself and Lady being wuch impaired previous to their sailing -we are pleased to state however, that they are much recovered by the voyage.

By the arrival of Mr. Bacon we have the a-greeable intelligence that the Agents had effected e purchase of a tract of land from the natives. estimated at between 30 and 40 miles square. situated on the River St. Johns, between 5 and 6 degrees N. lat. and about 300 miles distant Sierra Leone. It is represented as remarkafily healthy and fertile, lays high and produces rice of an excellent quality, Corn and all kinds of tropical grain and fruits; the water also is very good, and the river furnishes (he best

To the Serious .- Am I likely to obtain the | fish and oysters in abundance-coffee, cotten and tobacco, of good quality, grow spontaneously, the first of which is sold at 4d to 5d per pound. We understand that the purchase has been effected upon the most advantageous terms, viz: for an annual supply of Rum, Manufactured Tobacco, Pipes, Knives, and a few other articles. the total cost of which in this country, would not exceed three hundred dollars per annum. Mr. Wilberger, the other Agent for Government, the Rev. Mr. Andrus, Agent for the Colonization Society, and Mr. and Mrs. Winn, with all the colonists, enjoyed very good health, and no sickness of a serious nature had occurred among them from the time of their arrival until the de parture of Mr. Bacon. The prospects of the Colony were considered as very promising and afford the highest gratification to the Agents and Colonists. We further learn from Mr. Bacon that there is very good anchorage off the scite fixed on for the new settlement, for vessels of 100 tons, and that a ship of the line could ride in enfety within a few miles of it. The natives he found very inoffensive and kindly disposed.

> Fever at Norfolk .- We have received (says the New-York Spectator,) another letter from our correspondent, Mr. Lyford, in relation to the fever at Norfolk. The disorder was evidently imported. Some of the sailors have divulged the fact that three of the crew were sick with a fever when the vessel left Guadalope, and that two of them died as before stated. Capt Neal has been brought before the Mayor, and the penalty for making a false statement in case of coming from a West India or sickly port, was impos-

d upon him.
" In about ten days after the affair of pumping out of the schooner, five of the family in the doors and windows, were taken sick with fever, two of whom died on Friday last-the others were immediately removed to the country, and have nearly recovered. The family at the house where the crew of the schooner boarded, and where they took their clothes, have nearly all been taken sick since, one of of whom has died The fact is, that upon Woodside's wharf, and that part of Water street, at the head of the wharf, seven persons have died since last Friday, and all of them very suddenly; but whether of malignant fever it is impossible for me to say ; one of our first physicians, however, told me last evening, that a case which terminated fatally in the forenoon, (Cyrus Davis) approached as near the symptoms of the worst yellow fever as he had ever seen; and it was possible that one of the first cases might have been that of yellow fever also; but he thought, he said, that none of the other cases were of that type. There was one death last night, and there are now perhaps about nine persons sick, but what the opinions of their physicians are, I cannot say."

WEST CHESTER, (Penn.) Aug 15. Death by the bite of a mad Dog .- We learn that last month there died in Uchlan township, in this county, a man named Thomas, with those distressing symptoms which attend Hydrophobia. He had been bitten about 9 years ago. In the interim he has repeatedly been attacked with spasms, but they passed away without injuring him seriously. During harvest time those spasms returned upon him severely. In attempting to put a cup of water to his mouth he dashed it from him, saying it distressed him; but at length, with much difficulty, looking another way, took a little with a spoon, but so convulsed was he as to throw a part of it into his bosom He still worked, and while pitching off a load of grain, called to the people to see a sheep that had jumped out of his mouth, said, "there it goes!" and barked as a dog would do in pursuit of it. By the advice of some person he set out with a companion to go to a physician to be They had to cross a stream of waterwhen Thomas arrived at the water he ran back. distressed by its appearance, and it was with difficulty he was got over the brook. The physician bled him and he became worse. From this place they were obliged to remove the man to his residence in a cart. After getting home by the advice of the physician he was put into a warm bath: but he soon died, frothing at the mouth-a thick phlegm finally stopping respiration.

at New-Orleans .- On Tornado the July, New-Orleans was visited by a dreadful tornado, accompanied by severe thunder and heavy rain. A large amount of property was destroyed. and several lives lost. Five stores were entirely torn down and scattered, and thirteen houses stores, and work-shops were either unroofed, or in a great degree rendered useless. those injured were blacks. A Mr. Malfort, a white citizen, was severely wounded.

FOREIGN NEWS.

DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

London, July 5 .- The despatches brought by Capt. Croket, announcing the death of Bona parte, are dated St. Helena, May 7. That event took place on the 5th of May, at ten minutes before six in the afternoon. The illness of the ex-Emperor lasted, in the whole, six weeks; and its effects on his frame, as described by an officer who had frequent opportunities of seeing him during that period, were so powerful as pearly to reduce him to a skeleton, and to obliterate all traces of his former features. During the latter part of his illness, he frequently conversed with his medical attendants on its nature, of which he seemed to be perfectly aware. He declared that it was hereditary, and that his father had died of the same disease. On examination after death, the stomach was found in a state of extreme ulceration, so that it appeared in some places perforated in large openings. -His medical attendants gave it as their decided epinion, in which the physician who was called in coincided, that the disease was incurable, and that the climate had no effect in producing

The body of Buonaparte, with the consent of Bertrand and Montholon, was laid in state for the view of the inhabitants of St. Helena for a short time. It was dressed in his green uniform with red facings, and with all his stars and orders. It was not true that he died in a military uniform. He was to be buried in a leaden

His attendants wished his body to be convey ed to Europe; but on opening his will, it was found that he had left a request that it should be interred in the island, and pointed out the spot where he wished his remains to rest, in a beautiful valley near to his residence. Though Bonaparte is supposed to have suffered much, his dissolution was so calm and serene, that not s sigh escaped him, or any intimation to the bystanders that it was so near.

Letter from an Officer at St. Helena. Bonaparte was buried on Wednesday the 9th. beneath the willow trees, in the spot he had pointed out, about a mile and a half from Long wood House, (by the road.) A procession of the Military Staff, and all the Naval Officers, foilowed the corpse, which was laid on a black car, in a plain mahogany coffin, (laid wood, and tin within,) and was received on emerging from the grounds, by a line of 2000 troops, including artillery and a party of marines, with four bands drawn up by the road side. As soon as it passed, the troops followed to the place of interment, and halted, occupying the road winding along the valley side, above it, while the procession descended by a road made for the occasion, on foot; the body was then borne by 24 grenadiers, from the several corps present, to the grave, where it was deposited, with the Priest's blessing, in a chamber, within a large stone vault. The chamber was then elesed with a large slab,

and its edges being filled in to the sides of the vault, the whole level surface was covered with a liquid body of Roman cement. The corpse was deposited under three discharges of eleves pieces of artillery, and the minute guns of the Vigo, which were heard in the inter-vals between the discharges, moaning in the distance-25 were fired. The rault has since been filled up with stone, & a plain flat slab laid over it.

BONAPARTE was promoted to the command of the French army in 1796, and on the 10th of Nov. 1799, a few days after his return from Egypt, he effected a revolution at Paris, the Directory was dissolved, a new Constitution of Government was established, with an Executive of three Consuls, and he was elected First Consul for ten years. In 1802, he was again nominated by the Conservative Senate, First Consul for a second term of ten years, to commence from the expiration of the first period-but on a proposition of the Tribunate, a decree for constituting him First Consul for life was offered to the prople for signature, and having been signed by 3,568,885 citizens, he was solemuly declared First Consul for life on the 2d of August. In 1804, France, was formed into an empire, and Bonaparte was crowned Emperor on the 2d of Dec .- on the anniversary of which day in the following year, he defeated the Emperors of Russia and Austria, at the battle of Austerlitz. In Dec. 1809, he repudiated his wife, the Empress Josephine, and their marriage was dissolved by a decree of the Conservative Senate; and in April of the following year, he married Maria Louisa the Archduchers of Austria, by whom he had a son who was created King of Rome. When the Allies entered France in 1814, he was compelled to abdicate the throne, and was sent to Elba, retaining the title of Emperor; from whence he escaped, and having entered France, he placed himself at the head of a powerful army, and was defeated at the ever memorable battle of Waterloo; from whence he escaped to Paris, and having again abdicated the throne, he subsequently surrendered himself to Capt. Maitland of the Bellerophon. The Powers of Europe, after his surrender, decided that he should remain in perpetual imprisonment, and the Island of St. Helena was selected for his future residence, and where he has terminated his eventful career.

The King of Portugal has sent to the Cortes new assurances of his determination to support the new constitution; and a disavowal of any thing to the contrary which may have been said at the Congress of Laybach, or at any of the Courts of Europe.

It was reported that the latter part of June, the whole Russian fleet at Cronstadt, was fitting out with all haste, to proceed to Mediterranean, The Amhassadors at Constantinople have remonstrated to the Turkish Government against the cruelties committed on the Greeks.

It is said the Turks have been defeated at Jassy, in a buttle with the troops of Ypsilanti.

FROM SMYRNA.

Capt. Church, of the Pembroke, from Smyrna. represents affairs in that quarter as remaining in a very unsettled state, owing to the hostilities existing between the Greeks and Turks-want of confidence was sensibly felt by the mercantile interest. On the 5th of June, off the Island of Scio, Capt. C. fell in with a Grecian fleet of 50 sail, bound to Mytelene, to attack the Turkish equadron, said to be there, consisting of 14 sail. If not found at that place, the Grecian fleet was to proceed in quest of them to Constantinople.

Capt. Keating, who arrived here on Monday from St. Martha, states that on the night of the 35th June, the flotilla of the Patriots went into the harbor of Carthagena, and attacked the flotilla of the Royalists, and after a severe action, in which the Patriots had 17 men killed and wounded, and the Royalists 200 killed, succeeded in capturing 4 laune es, sinking the gun brig Andalusa, and de-stroying the remainder. - D. Adv.

Wednesday Evening Lecture .- Aug. 20, in Park Street Church-Preacher, Rev, WARREN FAY.

Ordained, -On Wednesday last, Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND, Jr. to the Pastoral care of the First Baptist Church in this town. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. William Gammell; Sermon, by Rev. Dan-iel Sharp; Ordination Prayer, by Rev. Francis Wayland; Charge, by Rev. Dr. Baldwin; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Lucius Bolles; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Joseph Grafton.

DEATHS.

In this town, Mrs Emeline B. Carnes, wife of Francis C. Esq. aged 23; William Henry, son of Mr Jonathan and Mrs Sarah Denton, aged 5: Mr Zedekiah Sangar, aged 50; Erances Ames, daughter of Mr Ezra Hyde, aged 5; Lucy Ann, daughter of Mr John Eaton, jr. aged 5; Mhs Clarissa Stone, aged 21; Mrs Ann Newton, aged 68. On the 17th inst. William Henry, son of Jona-

than and Sarah Denton, aged 5 years. In Cambridgeport, Mrs Margaret, wife of Mr Abraham Graut, aged 38.—At Rainsford's Island, Capt. John Hinckley, of Blue Hill, late master of sch. Orion; and John D. Palmer, cook of said vessel. - In Dedham, Mr Oliver Ellis, aged 78 .-In Roxbury, Mr Robert Somerby, aged 27, for-merly of Newburyport.—In Brookline, Mrs Cath-arine S. Brewer, aged 56, daughter of the late Col. Thomas Aspinwall.—In Marblehead, Mrs Ellen Rhoades, wife of Mr. Samuel Rhoades, aged 45 .- In Newburyport, Dea. Benjamin Aboot, aged 70 .- In Concord, Timothy B. son of Capt. Joseph Miles, aged 16 .- In Augusta, Mr. Nathaniel Twing, Jun,-At Gloucester, R. I. Capt. William Hawkins, aged 98.-In Norfolk, Mr Cyrus Davis, formerly of this town.—In St. Francisville, Louisiana, Mr Jacob Knapp, late of Newburyport, aged 27.—In the island of Curracoa, on the 22d July, Mr David Stanwood, Jr.

22, sen of David Stanwood, Esq. of this town.
At Duxbury, on the 11th inst. Mrs. Hannah
Sprague, wife of Capt. Phineas Sprague, aged
32. Also died at Beston, the 18th, Miss Eliza Brown, aged 35. - Her death was occasioned by excessive grief for the death of Mrs. Sprague, her sister. The affection of those sisters for each other was almost unexampled.—At Harvard, Maria, youngest daughter of Seth, and Nancy Nason, aged 4 years and 4 months.

JOHN B. JONES, No 37, Market-street, has received per ship Triton, from Liverpool, I case new and very neat patterns of Jewelry, consisting of Pearl, Garnet, Topaz, Jet and Paste Ear Koobs, Broaches and Finger Rings,

in sets to match, or separate.

1 case rich Indispensable Tops—Buckles—
Waist and Shoe Clasps—Snaps—Seals—and
Keys—Ribbons—Chains—Medalions—Hooks & Eyes, and fancy Articles, &c.

1 cask elegant Brossed and Gilt Astral Shade. Mantle and Hanging Lamps—Watch Makers'
Materials & Military Goods.—2 casks Britannia
Tea and Coffee Pots—Table and Tea Spoons.

ALSO, by way of New York,

1 cask fine Cuttery-1 do. plated Candlesticks-Snuffers and Trays-Decanter Stands-Table and Ten Spoons-Ladies' elegant Work Boxes-Ladies' Gold Patent Levers-Watch Chains-Seals & Koys-elegant Steel and rich

gilt Indispensable Clasps, &c.

1 case very rich London Pearle Necklaces and Bracelets-Ear Drops-Head Ornoments and Broaches to match-Pearl, Topas and Amethyet Rings-Pins and Ear Knobs-fine Gold, Jet Set Jeweiry-Jet Hend Ornaments- Coral Necklaces

and Ear Rings-Fillagree and other Ornaments - 1 Ladies' Elegant Musical Work Sex, with fine gold implements. AUE. 17.

Go search the world of vanities, Dream, here and there, thy comfort is; Taste all its joys, the most refin'd; Still, still thou'lt find, Man's only hope, is Heaven!

Let shining gold allure thy sense, Plead thou the Epicure's defence ; Yes, range thro' pleasures uncenfin'd Still, still thou'lt find, Man's only hope, is Heaven! Let rank and honors charm thy soul, Usurp o'er thee supreme controul; Awhile, tho' they may soothe the mind,

Man's only hope is Heaven! Next, lord it o'er thy fellow man; Thus wide from nature's equal plan Be all of earth for thee combin'd, Still, still thou'lt find,

Still, still, thou'lt find,

Man's only hope is Heaven!

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

For the Boston Recorder. Want of Ministers in the Baptist Congregations in the United States. 1 2 | 2 |

Maine, 171 129 42 New-Hampshire, 44 34 10 Vermont, 121 97 24 Massachusetts, 109 105 4 Rhode-Island, 54 41 13 New-York, 426 304 122 New-York, 426 304 122 New-York, 426 304 122 New-Jersey, 23 22 1 Pennsylvania, 72 68 4 Delaware, 7 7 Maryland, 36 19 17 Columbia Dist. 16 11 5 Virginia, 261 62 199 North-Carolina, 212 90 122 South-Carolina, 170 85 85 Georgia, 181 101 80 Alabama, 36 16 70 Mississisppi, 68 30 38	States.	Congregatio	Ministers	Destitute Congregatio	
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This table is made from the table of Associations of the Baptist Church, for 1820 and 1821, contained in the "Latter Day Luminary," a Baptist Magazine, published in Philadelphia, and conducted by a committee of the Board of Managers of the General Convention of the Baptist Church-

2823 1554 1273

es in the United States. On the authority of this table, twelve hundred and seventy-three congregations in the Baptist Church, are destitute of regular preaching. . If the Baptists could with a word, establish ten colleges, as respectable and religious, as the ten most respectable colleges in the United States, even then it would require ten years for these colleges to supply the destitute congregations in the Baptist connexion-this is on supposition that all the ministers of that denomination are well qualified ministers, and that none of them will die in ten years; and this is allowing as much as the best friends of that denomination could ask. Should it be said, that the Baptists do not want ministers that have been to college-they had rather have men with great gifts, and spiritual teachings, and divine illuminations. This may be true of some Baptists. But there are many in that church, as well as in the Presbyterian Church, who think that one of a minister's greatest gifts is a good education, and that the Holy Ghost does not withdraw his presence from men, because they are men of good education, nor grant

his presence because they are not. There are many men in that church, who would take a more open and decided stand in favor of a learned ministry, than they now take, were it not for their tender regard to the feelings of some of their brethren-and it may be hoped, that the time is not far distant, when all the ministers of that denomination, shall be as respectable for their knowledge, as they are

now for their zeal and perseverance. But with all the exertions and all the prayerfulness possible, it is painfully manifest from this table, that many congregations to the Baptist church will remain destitute many years, before they shall have any minister to break to them, every sabbath, the bread of life-and it is equally evident from the table, as the Editor of the Recorder has not long since remarked. that if the whole truth was developed, in relation to the Baptist Church, in this country, a plea for Education Societies would result from it, scarcely less powerful, than that made from the facts which have been exhibited concerning the wants of the Presbyterian, Congregational, and Episcopalian churches.

So that whether we look at the above table; at the table from Virginia; at the table of the Presbyterian Church; at the letters from Indiana & Missouri; or whereever we look, the result is the same; the want, the increasing want of ministers. Oh when will the church feel this subject. Those churches which enjoy every Sabbath, the stated ministrations of the word and ordinances, do not sufficiently feel for the destitute churches in the wilderness. Sabbath after Sabbath, and sometimes mouth after month, they see no minister of religion, entering their places of worship-they hear no preclamation of forgiveness from the herald of mercy; from the ambassador of God. Perhaps it is not strange, that there is not a more active sympathy, between the well supplied and the destitute churches, for the former have not been in the same situation. They may, indeed, have been afflicted by the death or removal of their beloved or venerable pastor. But his place was soon supplied. The mantle of Elijah fell upon Elisha. Tho' the church felt, that it could never remove its affection from their old

and counselled them in cases of conscience, and baptised their children, and prayed with them so often, in their families, and in their solemn assemblies; and administer to them the Lord's Supper; still it was not long after his removal, before their heart was no less firmly fixed on their young minister. The son might not, indeed, be as wise in counsel, and as venerable in demeanor: but if he has less of the father, he has more of the companion, of the fellow traveller. Such is the history of the churches in New-England. Not a small number of them have heard half century sermons from their aged and venerable ministers. Others have seldom been destitute, and then only for a short time. Ministers live to a great age, and seldom change their pastoral charge. Tens of thousands of persons, in this highly favored part of Christ's kingdom, have always sat under the instructions of the same man of God; and if he has been occasionally absent, his pulpit has been supplied by some very acceptable preacher. New it is not strange that churches thus favored, do not feel for those which have never enjoyed such privileges. They do not know how to feel for them. They have never been in similar circumstances. They have not even seen and conversed with their suffering brethren and sisters. They have only heard by letter, and by letters faintly & feebly describing the real sufferings of the destitute-- and these letters,

which were more numerous and glowing, a few years ago, are not so much so of late. & we have no indefatigable, & observing, and fearless, and immortal MILLS, to travel through the destitute parts of the country, and make his faithful returns and his moving appeals-and the Missionaries are beginning to say, it will not do to describe the real state of things. These are the reasons, some of them at least, why that society which has for its object the education of pious young men, that they may be sent to break the bread of life to the peishing-why this society should fall away, in its resources, ten thousand dollars in one year. And these are the reasons why it will not arise again, unless the appeals from the destitute, can be made more loud, and more frequent, and more pressing, and more touching-or unless the spirit of those passages of Scripture, which describe the intimate connexion & active sympathy of the different members of Christ's body, can be more deeply felt, and more beautifully exhibited, by the thrice blessed churches in New-England. " Ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular." " We are members of his body, of his flesh, and of his bones; and if one member suffer, shall not all the members suffer with it." If the spirit of these passages was felt in all its power, then the cries of the destitute, which we have already heard, would be sufficient to prevent the churches from suffering the American Education Society to droop, as it has drooped-and the dear young men, who are struggling as they have struggled, till their health has been impaired, and in some instances till it has failed, under the pressure of pecuniary embarrassment, while they were endeavoring, without wealthy family friends, to become qualified to go and preach the Gospel to the destitute. But the spirit of ose passages of scripture is so do that these churches may be destitute a great while, and they may not cease to cry to their sister churches; and these young men may suffer for a long time, and very severely, before the church shall awake on this subject-the beneficiaries of the American Education Society must involve themselves in debt, and then struggle to get out of debt, and after all find themselves deeper in debt-they must leave their studies to keep school; and keep along with their class at the same time ; and if their health does fail, they must not give up all for lost-they must still endeavor to be the best scholars in their classes-& when they have borne all that they can bear, and more than they can bear, and preserve their health, they must never complain-" The son of Alknomack shall never complain." Besides, they are not the only, nor the first disciples of Christ, (if indeed they are disciples) who have suffered—the primitive disciples suffered-the Lord of Heaven suffered much more. It is for their learning that they thus suffer-and it is to try the hearts of Christians, of what materials they are made. It is that all real Christians may have an opportunity to prepare for that blessed appearance of the Great God and our Saviour-when he shall say, " Inasmuch as you have done unto one of the least of these, you have done it unto me"-It is that those nominal Christians, who hold their money as if it was heaven, may have a fair trial, in this state of probation, and see how many, and how weights, and how affecting considerations can be presented to them; and they after all, remain unmoved. It is that all the world may ascribe justice to the Judge of the quick and the dead, when he shall say to such persons, if they live till they die without ever yielding their hearts and their possessions to Christ and the church-" Depart-for when I was hungry, ye gave me no meat." " Inasmuch as you have not done unto one of the least of these, you have not done unto me." lo view of all that has been written, it

is evident, that the " want of ministers is great; that this want is increasing; that the efforts which have been made to supply this want, are diminishing; that some most alarming facts exist, in relation to the sinking state of the American Education Society's funds; and that too for reasons, which do not discover very much gratitude, on the part of highly favored churches; nor so much sympathy as might be expected in different members of the same body. This is so true, that the destitute are to remain destitute, till they can cry

minister, who had visited them in sickness, I louder for help, than they have ever yet cried; and the young men who are struggling to get ready to go to their relief, must struggle barder than they have ever yet struggled, and at the same time, grow in grace-and the result of it all will be, whether the American Education Society lives or dies, that we shall all be brought before the judgment seat of Christ, to answer, for the manner in which we have acted in relation to this great subject.

For the Boston Recorder.

MONTHLY CONCERT. MR. WILLIS .- The interest which has been excited, and the obvious good which has resulted from the publication of a little piece on the proper manner of conducting the monthly concert, in the Recorder for December 16th, 1820, prompts the belief that you will still be willing to censecrate a small portion of your paper to the furtherance of this great object. While such facilities are offered, and so much still remains to be done, a benevolent heart can hardly be quiet, without making further effort to render this meeting such as it was designed to be, and such as it ought to be. Without reflecting at all on the veracity of those associations of ministers, who, in their reports, state that this meeting it generally well attended, we may state as fact, that the monthly concert such as it was designed to be, is really known and attended but by comparatively few. Lamentable and incredible as it may appear to the good people in your vicinity, it is certain this meeting is not generally much better attended, much more interesting, much more profitable than the common meetings on other days; and of course, not much different from them. This fact is ascertained by personal observation, as well as by intelligence communicated. The writer has attended with many churches in different parts of the country. The meetings are, in general, all of nearly the same character; so that by giving a view of one, which he attended, a tolerably correct view will be given of all. At this there were four clergymen present. The house was filled as usual, Much was expected. But the exercises, though good, must have disappointed any one who expected to have united in supplicating the quickening influences of the Spirit on the church and on the world. Those who led in these exercises, appeared to feel, what the Rev. Pastor of an adjoining parish, on the same evening, expressed, that the object of the meeting was to pray for a revival of religion first, & principally in that place, and then in other places. In the exhortation given by one minister; in the statement concerning the religious feeling in the city, given by another; and in the prayers offered by the other two, there was nothing except the cold allusion to the Jews and the heathen, which is heard in every prayer, to lead our minds beyond the bounds of the city. While returning, though I could cheerfully concur in the general remark, we have had an excellent conference, I could not suppress the emotion of regret, that these christians could not participate in the expansive, benevolent, holy joy. which warmed the hearts of their brethren in Boston and vicinity, who at the same time were retiring from a monthly concert. Nor is the desire yet extinguished, that they and all the churches may be induced to know and improve the same means, that their meetings may be equally blessed. These means are simple, easi ly improved. Instead of praying, first and principally for a revival in our own parish, and then in other parishes; at this season let the prosperity and extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, at once fill our souls; let the success of the Bible and Missionary Societies, the means by which it is extending, in turn be the burden of our prayer. The hearts of christians will then be enlarged, enobled. Instead of a didactic discourse, or practical exhortation, let the mighty revolutions taking place in the moral orid, let the enlargement of Zion, as it appears in the formation of every new benevolent society, in the establishment of every new missionary station, and in every revival of religion, be portrayed in proper colours. The hearts of christians will expand with benevolence, will burn. And instead of retiring as from a conference, le us first like Cornelius, afford a passport to our supplications, that ours also may be the blessed assurance, "thy prayers and thine arms are come up for a memorial before God." Then too, will the hearts of christians revive; and they will hope and feel that the kingdom of the Lord is indeed coming.

The Treasurer of the Domestie Missionary Society of Massachusetts, acknowledges the receipt of the

following sums, viz. Dea. Sam. Newman, Egremont, an. sub. \$2 Rev. James Bradford, for 1820 and 1821, Ladies in Egremont, to constituteRev. Gardner Hayden, their Pastor, a life-member, 20

A Lady in Boston, Tract Society in West-Newbury, Female of first Presb. Ch. in Newbury-Port, 21 Female Cent Society, in West-Newbury, Ladies in Rochester, to constitute Rev. Oliver Cobb, their Pastor a life member,

cent sub. by Miss L. Battelle of Boston, 4 Contribution at Haverhill after the sermon, 67 90 Relig. Char. Soc. of Worcester County, An unknown friend by Rev. Dr. Crane, Contribution in North-Brookfield. 10 21 Contribution at the mon. concert in West-

field for destitute Chs. in Hampden Co. 30 An unknown Friend by Rev. W. Fay, Mrs. Millet, Boston, at her dying request, 10 Annual subscription of Gardner B. Perry, S. STODDARD, Jr. Treasurer. Northampton, July 11, 1821.

GOOD DESIGNS.

MR. WILLIS. - Free-Masons constitute a class of the community much distinguished for liberality in dispensing temporal good, and a few instances have occurred in which they have, as a body, contributed to send eternal life to those who are in the region and shadow of death Should these friends of humanity be informed that their brethren, the Missionaries in the East, are greatly distressed for a supply of Bibles for the destitute around them, would they hesitate to lend a helping hand? Would they not form a Bible It would be a noble enterprise, and worthy of their united efforts. We rejuice that child in Ceylon, bears the name of the highly respectable Lodge of Danvers, and that two other children are supported by their munifi-cence. May other Lodges "go and do likewise." This fraternity professedly adds to brotherly kindness, charity, & it surely will not act inconsistently with that benevolence which cements its union. May this numerous class of society, and may all who are favored with the gospel, "hear what the Lord saith," " freely ye have received, free-AN OBSERVER.

MR. WILLIS, -If you think the following, among the numerous ways of "good devised," worthy of a place in your excellent paper, you

may give it an insertion.

Last spring a neighbor handed me three potatoes of a rare kind. I gave them to my little boys, who carefully planted them in my garden, in six hills. The product was 145 large and small. These they carefully preserved and have this spring planted them in 95 hills in the rich-est part of my garden. They call it their little "Missionary Field." My purpose is to purchase the product of my sons, and let them devote the money for the benefit of heathen children. In the mean time the petatoes will be preserved

for a third year's planting; and the amount of that product will be devoted. If I should not have land enough on which to plant them the fourth year, I shall persuade my neighbors, who love to do good, to take a part of them, and devote the products, reserving the seed for the Lord's field. In this way much good might be POOR TENANT. done by every

SABBATH SCHOOL ANECDOTE.

The most stricking instance of reformation is a lad twelve years of age, of open disposition, but strong passions. He attended Sunday School eccasionally for four years, but was inat tentive, and of bad habits. Previous to last May, he came only when brought in the morning, and absented himself both from home and school till night, though always severely chastised for it by his father. He was also an habitual truant from week-day school. Neither persuasion nor severity could enforce his attendance at either. All means, in the hands of his parents, failed of reclaiming him; he grew rather worse, and the few times he attended with us, he was so insubordinate that it was frequently urged by the teachers that he should be expelled. He however remained, and attended the last anniversary, but was dismissed from the assemblage for misconduct; from which time he attended no more till the first week in June last, when the visitor advised with the parents, and recommended an entire change of treatment, which was directly followed. rod was entirely discarded. The boy was detained at home, for an interview with the visitor, who, in the presence of his parents, exposed to him his wicked and ungrateful conduct. Contrary to our anticipations, a silent attention was obtained, and so much influence was gained over him, that he not only with tears confessed his transgressions, but promised the ensuing week, to set out with new resolutions. He did accordingly attend the next Sabbath. superintendent had determined to reverse the order of things also at school, and no longer reported his absence, but his attendance, and always with a word of recommendation to his parents of his improving conduct. His ambition was excited sufficiently to bring him under the full influence of good precept and example. We frequently reminded him to attend early, as we might want his services with the younger classes: and to these he was cometimes called. This course of treatment continued for three months, when we thought it safe to let him fall in with the usual routine of the school, which was done without losing any ground we had gained; and we now have the satisfaction to state a complete triumph ! His punctual attendance is marked on our rolls every Sabbath but one since last June. He has also, in all that time, never failed to obtain all the usual monthly rewards, even the prizes for proofs; and before this time he was never known to commit a single verse to memory. In I late visit to his famiy, it was ascertained that he had been equally attentive at his daily school, & his father has not had occasion to correct him for six months past.

OBITUARY.

Died at Vassalborough, Maine, on the 18th of June, Mrs. Sarah Barnard Adams, consort of the Rev. Thomas Adams, in the 25th year of her age. Mrs. Adams was a native of Leicester, Mass. In infancy deprived of a father's care, she lived for several years in the family of her maternal grandfather, the late Dr. Isaiah Green. She was bereaved of her pious mother, whose instructions and prayers she remembered with peculiar interest, when only eleven years old; and at the age of eighteen, she followed in quick succession, her grandparants to the grave, From the time of their death, until her marriage, she resided chiefly in North-Brookfield. She was among the first finits of a revival, which com-menced there in the summer of 1816, and in November of that year, became a member of the

church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Snell. In June 1819, she was married to the Rev. Mr. Adams. In the new & important situation, into which she now entered, she soon engaged, in no common degree, the affection & esteem of these around her. She was formed to impart & enjoy the pleasures of f iendship ; & her husband found fection, vivacity and intelligence rendered her inexpressibly valuable. Though unable by reason of feeble health, to be very actively useful, she was evidently devoted to the cause of Christ, and interested in the spiritual welfare of the church and people with whom she was connected.

In the month of March last, she was visited with a distressing illness, and endured for a few days, extreme pain. It was her anxious desire, that the dispensation might be rendered a means of promoting her spiritual interests; and in answer to her fervent prayers, she was favored with an unusual refreshing from the presence of the Lord. It was mercifully designed, perhaps, to prepare her for the audden encounter, to which she was soon called, with the last enemy. So sudden was that encounter, that her situation was not considered dangerous, either by herself, or friends, until about an hour before her death. After it became apparent, that her end was near, she was in great bodily distress, and could say but little. She expressed however, her willinguess to die, and her reliance on Him, who came to save sinners. Death had lost its sting, and she was not dismayed by its approach; for she knew in whom she had believed. She left behind her two infant children; the younger but a few days old, and the elder only 13 months. Her last request was that they might be trained

up in the fear of God. Her funeral was attended on the 21st by several of the neighbouring ministers, and a large concourse of people. Few relatives were present, but there were many sincere mourners. She will not soon be forgotten. May those who knew her worth, and who lament her untimely departure, be prepared as she was, by a living faith in the Redeemer, to receive the last summons, however unexpectedly it may arrive, with Christan calmness and composure; and joyfully to enter that happier world, where the mysteries of Providence will be explained, and the blessedness of all that love the Lord Jesus, will be consummated. [Communicated.

In New Ipswich, N. H. suddenly on the 9th of August, Sarah, wife of Den. Josiah Brown, aged 77 years. She had lived in the bonds of matrimony 56 years-left 12 children, 75 grand-children, and some of the fourth generation, to mourn her sudden departure.- In Dorchester, on Tuesday, July 31, after a long and painful illness, which was borne with christian fortitude and pious resignation, Mrs. Sarab, wife of Capt. Jacob Bacon, aged 31. By her death, her husband and 4 little children, together with a circle of relatives and friends are deprived of an affectionate and tender wife, mother and friend; but while they mourn her departure, they have the glorious satisfaction of believing, that,

In lively hope of heavenly bliss, She clos'd her eyes in peace and love; She bid farewell to earthly cares,

To join the holy throng above. In Natick, July 31st, suddenly, Mr. Francis Smith, aged 19. He was an ingenuous, kind and affectionate friend, beloved and respected by his friends and acquaintance; and his death is much lamented : he was a promising youth, probably looking forward for many years, but was suddenly cut off from all earthly expectations.

In Walpole, Mr. Samuel Seaver, aged 41.—

In Reading, very much lamented, Maj. Isaac Upton, aged 39. "Thus passes in the passing of an hour Of mortal life, the stem, the bud, the flower."

It seems almost as necessary fo keep public alive to the dangers incident to the this medicine, as it is to acquaint them will many accidents which occur from the indise use of fire arms. About six o'clock in the after of last Tuesday, a child in Lombard-street, weeks old, being indisposed in its bowels woman who was setting with its mother, commended fee drops of laudanum. The ther hesitated, but was persuaded to ad the remedy recommended. A little water put into a tea spoon, and the laudanum drop From 5th Report N. Y. Sun. School Union Society. in and given to the child. The consequence that the child died in about 6 hours.

LAUDANUM.

We have been unable to ascertain wher the laudanum was dropped with care, but think it probable it was. The dose was large for so young a child; but if the lauda had been fresh from the Druggist's it is not bable it would have been attended with consequences. It is a fact which ought to impressed upon every one who ever use administers laudanum, that when it has h laid away for some time, the spirit evapors and the opium concentrates, so that two de from the bottom of the phial, which has be permitted to evaporate, will be equal to the ty drops just got at the druggist's.—N. York,

At the late commencement in Columbia lege, N. Y. the degree of Doctor in Divis was conferred on the Rev. Thaddeus Fis West Cambridge, Mass. and the Rev. Da McDonald of Geneva, N. Y. The degree of B. was conferred upon thirty young gentler whose names are arranged in five grades. degree of A. M. was conferred on eleven .-

The Commencement at Burlington Coll The Commence at the sth inst. when the degree Batchelor of Arts was conferred on five yo gentlemen; and that of Master of Arts on B Bailey and Laman Foot, Esquires.

ofthe

It is said that rinsing cloathes in well ter will prevent their having the yellow pearance sometimes caused by their be washed in rain water which is not fresh.

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MRS. S. RICHARDS begs leave to inf
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the continuance of the same favors. the continuance of the same favors,

N. B. Wanted immediately, a number young ladies as apprentices at the above b ness. Good recommendations will be require Aug. 18.

WATTS' GUIDE TO PRAYER. A new Edition with Additions.

JAMES LORING has just received and sale at his Bookstore, No. 2 Com WATT'S GUIDE TO PRAYER; or, a and rational account of the gift, grace and reof Prayer; with plain directions how of Christian may attain them. With various pages of Scripture, collected and applied to different parts of prayer as arranged in this It tise. By a CLERGYMAN. Price 75 cts. so Many Devotional. Works, by various thors. History of the United States of Americanity and States of Ancient and Med times. For the use Schools and Families, a QUESTIONS adapted. 2d edition. Price 75 c

LITERARY NOTICE.

ECTURES ON THE PHILOSOPHY
THE HUMAN MIND. By the late To Mass Brown, M. D. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, barn been received from England. They contain Elements of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy of Taste. It is well known to the laphy of Taste. It is well known to the laphy of Taste. It is well known to the laphy of Taste. It is well known to the laphy of Taste. It is well known to the laphy of Taste. It is well known to the laphy of Taste. It is well known to the laphy of Taste. It is well known to the laphy of Taste. It is well known to the laphy of Taste. It is well known to the laphy of Taste. It is well known to the laphy of Taste. It is well known to the laphy of Taste. It is well known to the laphy of Taste. It is well known to the laphy of Taste. It is well known to the laphy of Taste. It is well known to the laphy of Taste. LITERARY NOTICE. they who have perused his Lectures, enter no doubt that they will be regarded as a pro-tion of the highest efforts which the human has vet made. Proposals issued for the epublication of them in this c try, by MARK NEWMAN, of Andover, Mass. a new and fair type, on good paper; and hopes to furnish schools and colleges, with truly valuable work, at less than half the p of the English Edition. The republication proceed without delay, if the publisher si find adequate encouragement. 6w July l

IMPROVED EDITION OF TUST published, and for sale by JAMES I ING, at his Bookstore, No. 2, Combill, 75 cents in boards.

"The TREATISE ON RELIGIOUS. FECTIONS, by the late Rev. JONATHAN wards, A. M.; somewhat abridged by moval of the principal Tautologies of the nal; and by an Attempt to render the Lanthroughout more perspicuous and energetic which is now added, A copious Index of Sw. It is no disparagement to any one to say.

he [President Edwards] is, without a rival greatest Divene that the present century he duced. His book on Religious Affective Essays on the Conversions in New Englandiscover his superior skill in experimental flower was taken the conversions of recommendations. ogy.-We take this opportunity of recomme ing, with all the energy of which we are cape the Works of President EDWARDS."

London Evangel. Mag. Vol. III. p. 36.
"The small work before us is an abridge and an attempted improvement in point of of one of President Edwards' most useful practical treatises. We are not great adsof abridgments, and have very little taste for the provements and provements. provements upon an author's style; yet we admit that the "Treatise ou Religious tions" was susceptable of both. To give publicity to a work so admirably adapted cheaper and more readable form, is the det the present publication; and in the excubis task, Mr. Ellerby has succeeded beyon Also-Alger's Elements of Orthograph expectations." ew Book for Schools, 13 cents

Watts on the Mind, with Quastion, 624
Mason on Self Knowledge, with Quest
62 1-2 cents, and 37 1-2 cents half bound. ep3m June 23.

JUST published, and for sale at Lin & Edmands, No. 53 Cornhill, an Samuel T. Armstrong's, No. 50 Corn Boston: Price 50 cts. A Review of Thomas Andros's Essay on Divine Age by Rev. Otis Thompson, of Rehoboth Ang. 11, 1821.

MUSIC TUITION. MR. S. P. TAYLOR, from New York, fessor and Teacher of Music, and Or of the "West Church," respectfully tender Professional Services to the Ladies and Games of Boston, in teaching the Professional Services to the Ladies and Games of Boston, in teaching the Professional Services and Fortage Professional Services and Professional Services and Games of Boston, in teaching the Professional Services and Games and Game men of Boston, in teaching the Piano Forts men of Boston, in teaching the Piano Forter gan and Singing. Or Application to be at the Franklin Music Warehouse, No. 6, at the Franklin Music in Clark street, what street, or at his house in Clark street, what will give Instructions to those Pupils, who will give Instructions to those Pupils, who have the use of his Piano Forte.

YOUNG MAN WANTED. ONE who is accustomed to laboring farm, and recently from the country. hear of a situation by applying at this office.